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No other writer has ever set forth with equal strength and clearness the organic elements involved in the process of teaching. This section of the work will be a revelation to many old veterans and will make them long for youthful days in which to renew the contest. Two model lessons illustrating the doctrines set forth close this section.

Naturally the next subject is the aim in teaching, for since teaching is shown to be a conscious process it must have an aim. Under this head are developed: Diversity of Aims; Aim found in the Nature of Life; and Unification of Aims. The conclusion reached is that the true aim of teaching must be identical with the true aim of life, and this is the soul's highest and best growth. It is, therefore, rightly insisted that the teacher must be conscious, in teaching the various subjects, what powers of mind and heart are being stimulated. It follows that the next phase of the discussion must concern itself with method in teaching—the process by which the purpose of teaching is realized. The topics under Method are: The Universal Law, with its subordinate points; the Two Organic Phases of the Process, the Two Factors in the Process, the Ultimate Ground of Unity and the Law of Unity; Specific Phases of the Law, with its subordinate topics—Thinking the Individual and Thinking the General; and the Process as a Complex Whole with its sub-points—the Objective Factor, the Subjective Factor, and the Problems Solved by the Law.

The discussion of the above topics presents a striking illustration of how philosophy made concrete may become the handmaid of every teacher however elementary his work. The portion of the work on Thinking the Individual and the General, deserves to be separately printed for use in colleges where students, by trying to master formal logic, fail to become logicians.

Finally, it may be confidently predicted that, since the work is conceived and executed on so high a plane, and since the problems attacked and solved are so vital, the "Philosophy of Teaching" will occupy the very front rank among pedagogical writings.

W. H. MACE.

Die Arbeits-verfassung der englischen Kolonien in Nordamerika.

Von A. SARTORIUS FREIHERRN VON WALTERSHAUSEN. Pp. 232.

Price, 6 marks. Strassburg: Karl J. Trübner, 1894.

It is somewhat strange that the first general study of any considerable period of the economic history of America should come from a German writer. The attention of most of our historians has been directed either to mere narrative history of the country or to constitutional and political studies of especially critical periods. Thus, the whole

field of our economic life has been left unworked. Within the last few years a change has become visible; economic conditions have been more considered in general histories, worthy studies have appeared from time to time of landholding, labor conditions, slavery, or trade in some one section of the country. This essay, however, is broader in its field, and gives a general description of the organization of labor in all the colonies which later became the United States. The sources were found in some two or three German University libraries, and in the British Museum. The mass of printed material which the industry of the author has discovered in these libraries and from which he has drawn his information, indicates the possibilities for American economic history when the contents of our own libraries and manuscript sources come eventually to be utilized in its study.

The work begins with a description of the characteristics of the agriculture and system of landholding of each of the sections of the country. On the requirements of these the organization of labor was based. There was an inveterate tendency of immigrants to rise rapidly into independent small farmers, owning their land. But this tendency was prejudicial to the larger farmers, who would thus find no class from which to draw their laborers. Under these circumstances, it was necessary that forms of labor should be found which would be permanently at the disposal of the employing farmers. Yet the conditions were not such as to make a serf or a cottier class a possibility. The cheap land, the ever attractive frontier, militated against a permanently subordinate agricultural class, while the instinctive realization by the ruling classes of the colonists that they must not make immigration unattractive to the masses of Europe, checked any tendency to praedial slavery. Under the influence of these causes four kinds of servitude came into existence, first, temporary bound service, especially of those who thus repaid their passage money, frequently known as "redemptioners;" second, free service for wages; third, compulsory labor of criminals; and fourth, slavery of African negroes and of the native Indians. All these forms of labor existed in all the colonies though in vastly different proportions. In a series of admirable chapters, Professor von Waltershausen then describes the legal character, the extent, the sources, and peculiarities of each of these forms of organization of labor in the parts of the country where each was most prevalent. In the case of temporary bound servitude, compulsory service of offenders, Indian slavery and negro slavery in New England and the Middle States, the author has found it possible to trace their disappearance or great diminution without passing beyond the limits of the colonial period. The other forms of labor gradually superseded these, each in the part of the country which was appropriate to it.

Of these classes of laborers the Indian slaves are perhaps most generally unfamiliar to us now. It is pointed out that the English settlers, in contrast to the Spanish conquerors of the more southern regions, did not deliberately enslave the natives. On the contrary, the property, the personal liberty and even certain civil rights were acknowledged in the case of friendly Indian tribes, and only after war were they treated according to old traditions of relations with barbarians, and reduced to personal slavery. Every successful war with the Indians, however, created a body of Indian slaves, children born from Indian slave mothers retained the same status and they were frequently bought from friendly tribes of Indians, who had previously enslaved them when captured in their own inter-tribal wars. The prevalence of this form of slavery is proved not only by direct contemporary statements, but by regulative or restrictive acts in every one of the colonies. Nevertheless, it was never of an extent comparable to the dimensions of negro slavery. The Indians, accustomed to an irregular life of hunting and warfare, made but poor servants in agriculture, the native population was everywhere thin, the Indian loved liberty, even to the extent of isolation, as much as the African loved companionship; and the more influential Indian chiefs set themselves strongly against any slave trade. In the eighteenth century many of the Northern States, led by Pennsylvania in 1700, prohibited the importation of Indian slaves, but the abolition of the system came only with that of negro slavery. In the Carolinas it formed an element in the general body of slaves down to the middle of this century, and even still half-breed negroes and Indians are met with frequently.

The African slave trade, the economic position of slavery, legislation on the subject, treatment of slaves by their masters and the abolition of the institution in the Northern and Central States are described with fullness and interest. The clearness and breadth of treatment are probably largely due to Professor von Waltershausen's position as a foreigner, a man of wide knowledge and a student of economic principles as well as of economic history. One can only hope that the same spirit of keen interest, earnest inquiry and dispassionate judgment may be applied by our own students to this and other fields of American Economic History.

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Cartier to Frontenac: Geographical Discovery in the Interior of North America in its Historical Relations, 1534-1700. With full cartographical illustrations from contemporary sources. By JUSTIN WINSOR. Pp. viii, 366. Price, \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1894.